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SATURDAY MORNING, MARCH 28, 1835.

PRICE \$6 PER ANN. IN ADVANCE.

MISCELLANEOUS.

From the New York Mirror.
PENCILINGS BY THE WAY:
First Impressions of Foreign Scenes, Customs and Manners.
BY NATHANIEL P. WILLIS.

LONDON.

Visit to a race course—gipsies—the Princess Victoria—splendid appearance of the English nobility—a breakfast with Elia and Bridget Elia—mystification—Charles Lamb's opinion of American authors.

I have just returned from Ascot races. Ascot Heath, on which the course is laid out, is a high platform of land, beautifully situated on a hill above Windsor Castle, about twenty-five miles from London. I went down with a party of gentlemen in the morning, and returned at evening, doing the distance with relays of horses in something less than three hours. This, one would think, is very fair speed, but we were passed continually by the "blooms" of the road in comparison with whom we seemed getting on rather at a snail's pace.

The scenery on the way was truly English—one series of finished landscapes, of every variety of combination. Lawns, fancy-cottages, manor-houses, groves, roses and flower-gardens, make up England. It surprises the eye at last. You could not drop a poet out of the clouds upon any part of it I have seen, where, within five minutes' walk, he would not find himself in Paradise.

We flew past Virginia Water, and through the sun-drenched shades of Windsor Park, with the speed of the wind. On reaching the Heath, we dashed out of the road, and cutting through fern and brier, our experienced whip put his wheels on the rim of the course, as near the stands as some thousands of carriages arrived before us would permit, and then, cautioning us to take the bearings of our position, lest we should lose him after the race, he took off his horses, and left us to choose our own places.

A thousand red and yellow flags were flying from as many snowy tents in the midst of the green heath; ballad-singers and bands of music were amusing their little audiences in every direction; splendid market covers covering gambling-tables, surrounded the winning-post; groups of country people were busy in every bush, eating and singing, and the great stands were piled with row upon row of human heads waiting anxiously for the exciting contest.

Soon after we arrived, the king and royal family drove up the course with twenty carriages, and scores of postillions and outriders in red and gold, flying over the turf, as majesty flies in no other country—and, immediately after, the bell rang to clear the course for the race. Such horses! The earth seemed to fling them off as they touched it. The lean jockeys, in their party-colored caps and jackets, rode the fine-limbed, slender creatures up and down together, and then returning to the starting-post, off they shot like so many arrows from the bow.

Whiz! you could tell neither color nor shape as they passed across the eye. Their swiftness was incredible. A horse of Lord Chesterfield's was rather the favorite; and, for the sake of his great grandfather, I had backed him with my small wager. "Glaucus is losing," said some one on the top of a carriage above me, but round they swept again, and I could just see that one glorious creature was doubling the leaps of every other horse, and in a moment Glaucus and Lord Chesterfield had won.

The course between the races is a promenade of some thousands of the best dressed people in England. I thought I had never seen so many handsome men and women, but particularly men. The nobility of this country, unlike every other, is by far the most and finest looking class of its population. The *contadini* of Rome, the *lazzaroni* of Naples, the *payzans* of France, are incomparably more handsome than their superiors in rank, but it is strikingly different here. A set of more elegant and well-proportioned men than those pointed out to me by my friends as the noblemen on the course, I never saw, except only in Greece.—The Albanians are seraphs to look at.

Excitement is hungry, and after the first race our party produced their baskets and bottles, and spreading out the cold pie and champagne upon the grass, between the wheels of the carriage, we drank Lord Chesterfield's health and ate for our own, in an *al fresco* style, worthy of Italy. Two veritable Bohemians, brown, black-eyed gipsies, the models of those I had seen in their wicker tents in Asia, profited by the liberality of the hour, and came in for an upper crust to a pigeon pie, that, to tell the truth, they seemed to appreciate.

Race followed race, but I am not a contributor to the Sporting Magazine, and could not give you your merits in comprehensive terms, if I were. In one of the intervals, I walked under the king's stand, and saw her majesty, the queen, and the young Princess Victoria, very distinctly. They were listening to a ballad-singer, and leaning over the front of the box with an amused attention, quite as sincere, apparently, as any beggar's in the ring. The queen is the plainest woman in her dominions, beyond a doubt. The princess is much better-looking than the pictures of her in the shops, and for the heir to such a crown as that of England, quite unnecessarily pretty and interesting.—She will be sold, poor thing—battered away by those great dealers in royal hearts, whose grand calculations will not be much consolation to her if she happens to have a taste of her own.

[The following sketch was written a short time previous to the death of Charles Lamb.]

Invited to breakfast with a gentleman in the temple to meet Charles Lamb and his sister—"Elia and Bridget Elia." I never in my life had an invitation more to my taste. The essays of Elia are certainly the most charming things in the world, and it has been for the last ten years my highest compliment to the literary taste of a friend to present him with a copy. Who has not smiled over the humorous description of Mrs. Battle? Who that has read Elia would not give more to see him than all the other authors of his time put together?

Our host was rather a character. I had brought a letter of introduction to him from Walter Savage Landor, the author of imaginary Conversations, living at Florence, with a request that he would put me in a way of seeing one or two men about whom I had a curiosity, Lamb more particularly. I could not have been recommended to a better person. Mr. R. is a gentleman who, every body says, should have been an author, but who never wrote a book. He is a profound German scholar, has travelled much, is the intimate friend of Goethe, Coleridge and Lamb, has breakfasted with Goethe, and spends part of every summer with him, and knows every thing and every body that is distinguished—in short, is in his bachelor's chambers in the temple, the friendly nucleus of a great part of the talent of England.

I arrived a half hour before Lamb, and had time to learn some of his peculiarities. He lives a little out of London, and is very much of an invalid. Some family circumstances have tended to depress him very much of late years, and unless excited by convivial intercourse, he scarce shows a trace of what he was. He was very

much pleased with the American reprint of his "Elia," though it contains several things which are not his—written so in his style, however, that it is scarce a wonder the editor should mistake them. If I remember right, they were "Valentine's Day," the "Nuns of Caverswell," and "Twelfth Night." He is excessively given to mistaking his friends, and is never so delighted as when he has persuaded some one into the belief of one of his grave inventions. His amusing biographical sketch of Liston was in this vein, and there was no doubt in anybody's mind that it was authentic, and written in perfectly good faith. Liston was highly enraged with it, and Lamb was delighted in proportion.

There was a rap at the door at last, and enter a gentleman in black small-clothes and gaiters, short and very slight in his person, his head set on his shoulders with a thoughtful, forward bent, his hair just sprinkled with gray, a beautiful deepest eye, aquiline nose, and a very indescribable mouth. Whether it expressed most humour of feeling, good nature or a kind of whimsical peevishness, or twenty other things which passed over it by turns, I cannot in the least be certain.

His sister, whose literary reputation is associated very closely with her brother's, and who, as the original of "Bridget Elia," is a kind of object for literary affection, came in after him. She is a small, bent figure, evidently a victim to illness, and hears with difficulty.—Her face has faded, I should think, a fine and handsome one, and her bright gray eye is still full of intelligence and fire. They both seemed quite at home in our friend's chambers, and as there was to be no one else, we immediately drew round the breakfast table. I had set a large arm chair for Miss Lamb. "Don't take it, Mary," said Lamb, pulling it away from her very gravely, "it appears as if you were going to have a tooth drawn."

The conversation was very local. Our host and his guest had not met for some weeks, and they had a great deal to say of their mutual friends. Perhaps in this way, however, I saw more of the author, for his manner of speaking of them and the quaint humour with which he complained of one, and spoke well of another, was so in the vein of his inimitable writings, that I could have fancied myself listening to an audible composition of a new Elia. Nothing could be more delightful than the kindness and affection between the brother and the sister, though Lamb was continually taking advantage of her deafness to mystify her with the most singular gravity upon every topic that was started. "Poor Mary!" said he, "she hears all of an epigram but the point." "What are you saying of me, Charles?" she asked. "Mr. Willis," said he, raising his voice, "admires your *Confessions of a Drunkard* very much, and I was saying it was no merit of yours, that you understood the subject." We had been speaking of this admirable essay (which is his own) half an hour before.

The conversation turned upon literature after awhile, and our host, the Templar, could not express himself strongly enough in admiration of Webster's speeches, which he said were exciting the greatest attention among the politicians and lawyers of England. Lamb said, "I don't know much of American authors. Mary, there, devours Cooper's novels with a ravenous appetite, with which I have no sympathy. The only American book I ever read twice, was the 'Journal of Edward Woolman,' a quaker preacher and tailor, whose character is one of the finest I ever met with. He tells a story or two about negro slaves, that brought the tears into my eyes. I can read no prose now, though Hazlitt sometimes, to be sure—but then Hazlitt is worth all modern prose writers put together."

Mr. R. spoke of buying a book of Lamb's a few days before, and I mentioned my having bought a copy of Elia the last day I was in America, to send as a parting gift to one of the most lovely and talented women in our country.

"What did you give for it?" said Lamb.
"About seven and sixpence."
"Permit me to pay you that," said he, and with the utmost earnestness he counted out the money upon the table.

"I never yet wrote any thing that would sell," he continued. "I am the publisher's ruin. My last poem won't sell a copy. Have you seen it, Mr. Willis?" I had not.

"It's only eighteen pence, and I'll give you sixpence toward it," and he described to me where I should find it sticking up in a shop-window in the Strand.

Lamb ate nothing, and complained in a querulous tone of the real pie. There was a kind of potted fish (of which I forgot the name at the moment) which he had expected our friend would procure for him. He inquired whether there was not a morsel left perhaps in the bottom of the last pot. Mr. R. was not sure.
"Send and see," said Lamb, "and if the pot has been cleaned, bring me the cover. I think the sight of it would do me good."

The cover was brought, upon which there was a picture of the fish. Lamb kissed it with a reproachful look at his friend, and then left the table and began to wander round the room with a broken, uncertain step, as if he almost forgot to put one leg before the other. His sister rose after awhile, and commenced walking up and down very much in the same manner on the opposite side of the table, and in the course of half an hour they took their leave.

To any one who loves the writings of Mr. Charles Lamb with half my own enthusiasm, even these little particulars of an hour passed in his company, will have an interest. To him who does not, they will seem dull and idle. Wreck as he certainly is, and must be, however, of what he was, I would rather have seen him for that single hour, than the hundred and one sights of London put together.

CASE OF WILLIAM VANS.

General Reply to W. H. Gardiner, Esq.
HOW did this contest of advertisements commence? What has been its object? And what is the position of the parties in relation to the points of real importance, which have been raised? It is proposed to answer these questions as briefly as the subject will admit.

Mr. Vans presented a petition, praying that he might be permitted to have a trial at law or in equity, which if he have not a good claim, is equivalent to asking permission to pay to the Codmans a heavy bill of costs; for although he is and has long been as destitute as a man can be, still he can never go into the Supreme Judicial Court, where this cause must be decided, without giving good security to pay all costs to the adverse party in case they shall prevail.

The Committee, to which this petition was referred, reported to the House of Representatives an order of notice thereon; which the House adopted without any objection being made, so far as I am informed, from any quarter. This was the usual course, and is also a just and necessary one, when, as in this case, a large number of persons, we know not precisely whom, and residing, we know not precisely where, are interested. At all events it was the fault of the Committee, and of the House, if fault there were; and they need not that I should undertake their defence. I was contented with their determination for several reasons, but chiefly

because I had observed that the friends of the respondents in both Houses, and particularly the member who drew up the report of 1833, some of the errors of which were specified in the petition, had vigilantly opposed the printing of said petition during the last year.

Upon this customary course of proceeding, the respondents, by their Counsel, W. H. Gardiner, Esq. adopted the unusual measure of "cautioning the public against receiving any thing stated in that petition as true."

According to this sweeping denunciation, the public were not to believe that John and Richard Codman had been merchants, or had deceased, or that Stephen Codman was executor and administrator, or had paid Skinner's demand; or that Mr. Vans's claim was barred by a limitation act, or that he was in France at the time, or that the Supreme Court had decided that the Legislature had not the power to lift the statute and grant him a trial! A contradiction so comprehensive, peremptory and unceasing of every thing stated in a serious and decorous manner to the proper authority for deciding upon it, appears to me to be as wide a departure from propriety as from usage. That the petition contained matters both of fact and law, to which the respondents did not assent, was sufficiently known, and was necessarily implied in the mere fact of asking in this mode for redress. The publication on the part of the respondents, was evidently something more than a denial of the legal or equitable right of the petitioner; it was also a denial of his personal veracity, and very naturally drew from him a retort. This I did not advise nor approve, for reasons heretofore stated.

Mr. Vans threw back the charge of falsehood, and also stated that the opinions of certain eminent counsellors, which had been certified in his behalf, proved the justice of his claim, and the existence of French judgments for it.

Mr. Gardiner rejoined, denying that Mr. Vans had such a certificate or judgment as he represented, and charging him in terms more harsh than before with falsehood, and in effect with forgery. The same advertisement purported to lay before the public the real document which Mr. Vans was charged with having falsified. But Mr. Gardiner's statement of it, was defective and erroneous in two important particulars:—

1st. That it made Messrs. Davis and Blake refer to the contents of Mr. Peabody's certificate, which was not in existence, when they subscribed their names and made their remarks.

2d. That it omitted altogether the principal and leading part of the document, to which those gentlemen did refer, and to which their signatures with such qualifications as they deemed proper, were attached. Mr. Peabody also in speaking of "a judgment on the notes," (which however is a mistake, for there is no single judgment on both notes) does not disavow the fact, apparently sanctioned by Messrs. Blake and Davis, that the judgment was against John and Richard Codman. It was a mistake therefore to say that Mr. Blake means that he "has seen the same documents, which are described by Mr. Peabody, viz:—Notes of Richard Codman and a judgment against him;" because in the first place Mr. Blake in his letter to Mr. Stephen Codman in Feb. 1828, speaks only of having seen "an exemplification of a record;" and in the second place the certificate or certificates, or either of them, in any form in which they have appeared, do not say that the judgment was against Richard. They, or either of them, say nothing as to whom the judgment is against, except in the body of the writing, and there it is distinctly declared that the judgments are against John and Richard as partners.

And yet Mr. Vans is treated with a rigor of language without parallel in modern controversies, for merely considering the signatures as sanctioning the leading part of the paper, and this too by a gentleman, who in his publication, wholly omits that part! To test this, cut off from the true copy, which I have published, that part, and see what can be made of the document without it.

It certainly does now appear from the letters of Messrs. Davis, Blake and Peabody, that they did mean to certify the truth of the statement, to which two of them subscribed; and the third added what might, I think, be honestly taken as a confirmation of what preceded it, even although it was declared at the time not to be so.

What is written, remains; what is said is soon forgotten, especially by the aged and afflicted. I do not say that Mr. Peabody's certificate was correctly construed and rightly applied by Mr. Vans.

But is it so very certain that a party may not honestly overstate his case, as to justify such a heap of loathsome epithets as have been accumulated upon Mr. Vans's gray hairs? As respects these certificates, have not the Respondents themselves overstated their case? Does Mr. Blake refer to Mr. Peabody, "and to the notes" or a judgment against Richard, as was represented by the Respondents on the 17th of last month? Far from it. His letter, now seven years in their possession, says—

"The papers which were shown to me by that gentleman, and to which my certificate was intended to be applied, purported to be exemplification of the record of judicial proceedings in France, in which Mr. Vans, and Richard and John Codman appeared, as I think, to have been the parties litigant."

There is a material inaccuracy in Mr. Gardiner's advertisement of Feb. 17, which I repeat in the most decided manner. It is that there was *reluctance and evasion* in exhibiting this celebrated certificate, and thus furnishing the means of exposing "the falsehoods," "libels," "dishonest means," "dishonest claim," "unprincipled means," "piratical claim," "unjust, dishonest and piratical claim," "falsifications" and "fabrications," "gross, material, fraudulent and twice admitted falsehood," "falsified certificates," "fabricated certificates," "great fraud," "fictitious claim," "slandrous productions," "impositions," "shufflings" and "evasions"—of Wm. Vans.

There was no reluctance shown by me, and I observed none in Mr. Vans to exhibit this document without reserve, and to submit it to the use of all concerned. If there had been an evasion of the call, this fact would undoubtedly show a consciousness of guilt, although I was myself, and I verily believe that Mr. Vans was totally unaware when we delivered the document that guilt of any kind was going to be or could be imputed. If Mr. Vans had been conscious of the fearful catalogue of crimes and misdemeanors, which Mr. Gardiner has charged upon him, would he not have withheld or destroyed the paper? No man is obliged to furnish evidence against himself. If a title of the imputations upon him are true, he can be disposed of more cheaply than by advertising. The Grand Jury and the Municipal Court would lend their aid, and save an enormous expense to these persecuted Respondents, and much wear and tear of temper to their learned counsel.

It is stated in Mr. Gardiner's advertisement of Feb. 27, that the body of the certificate or "preamble" "has not a single signature to it." I on the

other hand, affirm that Messrs. Davis and Blake's names are signatures to the body of the certificate. The original is deposited at the Gazette office, where it may be seen by any one.

With these remarks, I dismiss and as I trust forever that part of this controversy, (which indeed is almost the whole of it) concerning the opinions and Mr. Vans has sometimes used, but his counsel never; but on the contrary, has long ago and in the most public manner by speech and writing expressly disavowed these supposed opinions. But those gentlemen themselves cannot have thought that Mr. Vans's use of their name was very erroneous or heinous, otherwise they would have addressed him, requested him to desist, and in case of continuing his "fabrications and false and fraudulent" representations to obtain money, would have had him indicted. But those opinions and certificates are foreign from the merits of Mr. Vans's case.

Incidentally however one class of the documents, by which his claim is supported, have been spoken of in a manner, which requires some notice. In an advertisement of March 3d, Mr. Gardiner says—

"Mr. Child himself, referring to the admissions of his own pamphlet, admits anew that Mr. Vans possesses no judgment against John and Richard Codman." If this be so is it not sufficient? Ought it not to be satisfactory? What occasion is there for this sanguinary attack upon Mr. Vans, if his counsel has admitted the fact in dispute?

But Mr. Gardiner has here fallen into the very error, for which he reproaches Mr. Vans. He has stated my admissions much too strongly, and for proof, I offer extracts from the pamphlet he has mentioned, as containing the said admissions.

Extract from a Pamphlet, entitled Review of the Report of 1833—p. 13.

"This judgment was rendered by the Court of Meaux on the 22d of June, 1830."

"Considering finally that John and Richard Codman his brother, have been presented as PARTNERS, which has not been denied by the counsel of John Codman, and that this double relation, added to the signs aforesaid, authorizes the legal presumption of a compliance to become necessary to an act of fraud."

The Court declare that the said obligation of 110,000 francs, shall be stricken from the list, as deceitful and made without cause, to defraud the legitimate creditors of Richard Codman; and that the said mortgage, taken by John Codman upon the domain of Thuilrie shall be erased—declare the present judgment common to Richard Codman, and adjudge John Codman to pay the costs."

[Yet Mr. Gardiner says that I admit that there was no judgment against John and Richard Codman.]

John Codman appealed from this judgment on the 10th of Dec. 1834; but he had died at Boston on the 17th of May preceding.

I remark here that the agent and counsel of the Executor of John Codman, did not admit but denied the fact of his death, and as Mr. Vans could not procure legal proof of it, John Codman, though deceased, still appeared in Court and prosecuted the appeal.

It was an admirable method of detaining Mr. Vans in France, to prosecute a groundless appeal, (for even Mr. Metcalf in 1833 found it so,) and yet conceal the living agent of mischief under a dead body, which is repeatedly condemned to pay fines!

This contrivance does the highest credit to Mr. Stephen Codman's sagacity. He is a deep man—He now reaps the harvest for which he sowed the seed "thirty years ago," for in point of fact he denies that he had any agency, part or direction in prosecuting or causing to be prosecuted any appeal against Mr. Vans in France.

If those prosecutions on the part of J. Codman—so groundless that three successive fines were imposed, as public punishments upon him—were not for the purpose of detaining Mr. Vans in France, what were they for?

Extract from the Review—pp 20—21.

"If the question had been in France, whether John Codman should be condemned to pay Mr. Vans 45,000 francs rentes, instead of whether his mortgages should be erased and fines and costs imposed upon him, we have not the least doubt that he would have been condemned to pay the rentes."

"Our conclusion, therefore, upon this part of the case, is that the courts of France did find enough to hold John Codman to the payment jointly and severally with Richard, of all Mr. Vans's demands."

Mr. Gardiner says 'the judgment is in the press,' and gives me a gentle reproof (*patte de velours*) for 'assuming' 'without enquiry' that the heirs of John Codman 'will not publish it.' I only argued upon the fact that they had not published it. But I am unable to perceive that it would have been very extravagant to have argued further that those heirs did not intend to publish a document, which they have had in their possession (and that too with the knowledge and by the politeness of Mr. Vans,) during twenty-five years, and which, during many of those years, they have seen, as they say, so grossly and injuriously misrepresented by him. The keeping back of that document, which they could so well afford at any time to publish, was surely a fact upon which it was not unfair to argue. I rejoice, however, to learn from Mr. Gardiner's advertisement, that it is in the press; but I do not feel guilty of any laches in not having made inquiry about a fact, of which I could have no suspicion, and of which this reproof was the first intimation.

Mr. Gardiner kindly cautions me not to provoke him to turn from his present employment upon my pamphlet of 1833. Now I am of opinion that this very caution is the most subtle and effective attack which he can make upon that same pamphlet. I have had happy experience of Mr. Gardiner's fidelity to his clients, and I feel sure that he will not in the discharge of his duty to them spare the errors of any pamphlet or party. Let all the errors of that publication be fairly exposed. No one will be more pleased than myself to correct or see them corrected. I should have been glad to have seen a reply before the session of the Legislature of 1834, for it was published early enough to admit of an answer before the subject could again be acted upon by that body.

I conclude with some extracts from the record of the Appeal, taken by John Codman, (i. e. by Stephen Codman, his Executor) from the judgment already mentioned. The extracts will show the grounds taken by the respective parties, and enable the reader to form an opinion of the effect of the judgment rendered by the Court of Appeals of Paris, in August, 1834.

"The Sieur John Codman terminated his defence by observing that the Sieurs Pacaud and Vans and the lady Gouvain, had falsely concluded from the fact of his being the brother of Richard Codman, and of his having been presented before the Judges of Meaux as PARTNER, without the fact being denied—that the obligation of January 31st, 1831, was the fruit of compliance, and had no serious and legitimate foundation."

That moreover it was not exact to say the partnership, which had formerly existed between John and Richard Codman, was still subsisting at the epoch of the obligation of January 31st, 1831; that on the contrary it was apparent and was attested by the public papers, and especially by the American Journal, *Columbian Centinel*, that this partnership had ceased in the month of May, 1798.

Vans and Gouvain, his divorced wife, and Pacaud (his assignee) contended:—

"That inasmuch as John and Richard Codman are brothers; that they had been presented as PARTNERS in a general partnership, of which John Codman

has been a long time the head in Boston, as Richard was in France, which has never been denied, and which moreover had been proved by the public papers, and the bills of exchange drawn by each of said John and Richard Codman, according as one or the other had occasion to receive by this method; that consequently, all the operations which had been made at Paris by Richard Codman, whether with Vans or Pacaud, two of the summoned, were necessarily common; that therefore, even supposing that Richard Codman were really indebted to John for advances and disbursements of funds, which he might have made, he could not nevertheless be paid for such disbursements until after the total payment of all the partnership creditors."

"THE COURT upon the appeal of John Codman from the judgment of the Court of Meaux of 22d June, 1830, adopting the reasons (*les motifs*) of the first Judges, orders that that, from which the appeal is, do proceed to its full effect, and be executed according to its form and tenor, and condemn John Codman to the common fine of sixty francs—declare the present judgment common to Richard Codman, Rayjay, Dumont, assignees of Pacaud, and Gouvain, divorced wife of said Vans, condemn John Codman to pay all the costs of appeal and of the principal cause to all the parties, which costs Pacaud, William Vans, Rayjay, Dumont, and Gouvain, may employ in defraying expenses, &c."

John Codman had been previously fined thirty francs by the Judges of Meaux, on motion of the Advocate General or Attorney of the Government, for prosecuting a groundless claim, founded on fraudulent conveyances between him and Richard, made in January, 1831, and had also been similarly fined by the Court of Dreux.

I do not pretend to be sufficiently versed in the forms of procedure in the French Courts to decide with entire confidence, upon the effect of these judgments; but I understand it to be that John and Richard Codman were PARTNERS on the 31st day of January, 1831, when conveyances passed from Richard to John, which the Courts decided (upon the very ground that they were partners,) to be null and void.

If this be not the meaning of the judgments, I will gladly learn from Mr. Gardiner, or any one else, what they do mean.

DAVID L. CHILD.

N. B. I respectfully appeal to the justice of all the presses, which have published Mr. Gardiner's articles, to give one insertion to this. Mr. Gardiner repeatedly asks what the public has to do with a private affair! An ancient republican said that the best governed city was that in which an injury done to one citizen was deemed an injury to the whole.—But Mr. Gardiner says repeatedly that the claim is "piratical." Have the public no interest in a case of piracy? D. L. C.

CUSTOM HOUSE, Boston, March 12, 1835. The following appropriation having been made by Congress for a NEW CUSTOM HOUSE in this city, viz:—

"For the purchase of a site, and building a Custom House in the City of Boston, fifty thousand dollars, in addition to what may be obtained by a sale of the present Custom House, provided a suitable site can be obtained, and a Custom House satisfactory to the Secretary of the Treasury can be built, to cost not exceeding these appropriations for that purpose." The subscriber, in conformity with instructions from the Honorable Secretary of the Treasury, invites proposals, to be received until the 1st of May, for furnishing a suitable site, with a description of the same, and a plan for the building, m12—m18

DAVID HENSHAW, Collector.

WHARF TO LET.—The Wharf owned by the city, known by the name of Brown's wharf, with the stores and other buildings thereon, for one or more years—possession given on the first day of April next. Please apply to the subscriber, at No 70 State street, between the hours of 8 and 10 o'clock, A. M. m27—m

ABNER BOURNE, S. P. Lands.

MACKNIGHT ON THE EPISTLES.—New edition—to which is prefixed an account of the life of the author.

History of England, by Hume, Smollett and Miller—in four volumes, in this city, by a young man who is well acquainted with English Grammar, including Punctuation. Apply at this office. m27—m

MARSH, CAPEN & LYON, 213 Washington st.

SITUATION WANTED.—as Composer, in some office in this city, by a young man who is well acquainted with English Grammar, including Punctuation. Apply at this office. m27—m

MOROCCO WORK.—For sale at MARSH'S, No 77 Washington street, (Joy's building) the largest assortment of Morocco Goods to be found in the city—among the variety are some very splendid Port Folios, with and without locks. Also, Writing Cases, Bankers' Cases, Trunk Books, &c. m27

OYSTERS.—I, B. BAKER, formerly HAMBLEN & BAKER, Commercial Oyster Room, No 98 Milk st, next door to the Commercial Coffee House, respectfully inform their customers and the public, that they have a large supply of salt and fresh Oysters, which they will sell as low as can be bought in Boston. ept—m25

OYSTER ROOM.—F. M. DYER informs his customers and friends that in addition to his old stand, No 479 Washington street, two doors north of Eliot street, he has opened and fitted up a neat Oyster Room at No 3 Boylston st, opposite the Market, where he has on hand, at the above named place, (and no deception,) a large supply of prime New York Oysters.

Parties and others can be supplied on the best terms and at the shortest notice. Oysters direct from the South for one dollar per bushel. ept—m25

WEST BOSTON FISH MARKET & OYSTER ROOM.—J. A. FORD keeps constantly on hand, at the corner of Cambridge and Battery streets, a large supply of Fish and Oysters, that are usually found at Faneuil Hall Market, of the first quality, and at as low prices as can be bought in the city.

N. B.—Fish and Oysters sent to any part of the city free of expense. W86w—m18

NOTICE.—The Bathing Establishment on Craigie's Bridge, is now open for Ladies and Gentlemen's warm baths every day, from sunrise until ten o'clock in the evening.

N. B. As the proprietor's family lives at the establishment, there will always be a lady in attendance in the Ladies' Apartment. m25 4th—5th—W&S

AUGUSTUS GRANT.

SCHOOL.—JOY'S BUILDING.—The next term of the ARCADE HIGH SCHOOL begins Monday, March 30. PREMIUMS for the next Quarter. Best needle work, a Gold Thimble—best Painting, a Gold Medal—best Map, do—best French, do—best Writing-book, do—best Drawing-book, do—best Manuscript, do—best Composition, do. Terms—\$10 to \$15 per Quarter. m24—m18

E. VALENTINE, Principal.

TO LET.—Hybernian Lyceum Hall, over Allen's auction room, now let on reasonable terms, by applying to (the Local Committee) WILLIAM BELL, No 1 Lindsall st, or A. S. JORDAN, No 2 Milk st.

The Lyceum will hold their regular weekly meeting on Wednesday evening—entrance on Congress street. f26

SAWIM—MWS

NORTH BANK.—A dividend will be paid at the North Bank, on Monday the 6th day of April next, to the holders of Stock on the 28th 1834.

Per order, G. STEEL, Cashier.

m24 eptA6

A BOX MISSING.—Landed from the schr Minerva, from Newbury port, at Newbury on, or about the 28th January last, a Box containing a large Looking Glass Frame—the same was supposed to be taken from the wharf by mistake—any information respecting it will be thankfully received at No 9 Central whf. f18w—m26

LADIES' STAYS, LACES, AND AMERICAN GENTLEMEN'S SNUFF.—Mrs. GRACE DUNLAP would respectfully inform her friends and the public, that she has for sale, just received from the main factory, New York, that much looked for article by connoisseurs, the American Gentlemen's Snuff, by large or small quantities.

Also, English Corsets, Laces, Ladies' Stays, of high European finish and taste, which she offers upon acceptable terms, Theatre Alley. 9f m21

SATURDAY, MARCH 28, 1835.

NOTICE.—The Democratic citizens of Boston friendly to the National Administration, are hereby requested to meet at the Old Common Council Room, Court Square, on Tuesday, 31st instant, at half past seven o'clock, P. M., for the purpose of choosing a County Committee for the ensuing year, agreeably to the recommendation of the Legislative Convention.

CHARLES HENSHAW, Chairman C. C.
Boston, March 26, 1835.

For the Boston Morning Post.

The substitution of a credit currency for specie, instead of creating capital and adding wealth to the country, creates merely a change in the form of capital and causes two different portions of the community to act into debt, the one to the other; and instead of benefitting the nation, exposes property to periodical revolutions and the people to danger and a waste of resources.

Mr. Editor—Mr. Gallatin, having abandoned the very views of the currency question, which he had himself proposed, viz: in its character as the common standard of value, has endeavored, by taking another view, to make it appear that it is a national benefit to substitute a credit currency, for gold and silver. In our last communication we endeavored to examine the question of currency solely in its character as the standard of value—as money. We now proceed to examine the view which Gallatin has taken. He has asserted, in one portion of his work, that the substitution of credit for specie brings into activity an ADDITIONAL circulating CAPITAL. His remarks on this point are these:—

"The substitution of a paper currency [issued on credit] for the precious metals does not appear to be attended with any other substantial advantage than its cheapness; and the actual benefit may be calculated with tolerable accuracy. If in a country which wants and does possess a metallic currency of 70 millions of dollars, a paper currency [on credit] to the same amount should be substituted, the 70 millions in gold and silver, being no longer wanted for that purpose, will be exported, and the returns may be converted into a productive capital and add an equal amount to the wealth of the country."

Here is a palpable error, from an oversight of the material fact, that the 70 millions credit currency can be issued only by purchasing with it private debts, or in common language by discounting notes, drafts, &c. The capital in the shape of returns, (supposing the operations all made) has not been given to the country, but has been received in exchange for 70 millions capital, in the shape of gold and silver. The substitution has occasioned merely a change in the form of capital, turning specie in goods. It has occasioned this EXCHANGE of one kind of capital for another kind, by forcing upon the public a temporarily depreciated currency,—which makes the specie unproductive here and compels the dealers to export capital in the form of specie, and get in return a capital in the form of goods. The capital and wealth of the country are the same as they were, before the substitution of credit for specie, as a standard of value. But those who issue the currency on credit ARE IN DEBT to the community 70 millions, while a portion of that community, (the favored merchants, traders, &c.) ARE IN DEBT to the Bank issuing the currency. This does not add one dollar to the wealth of the country. It gives the Banks power over their debtors, many of whose notes on demand are as good, REALLY as those of the Bank. If a country could continually accumulate wealth, by two portions of its citizens getting mutually in debt, the one to the other, it would be strange indeed. You have read the story of two Nantucket boys, who were so sharp at driving bargains, that, when their mother shut them up for some disorderly conduct they amused themselves by "swapping jackets," and made five dollars apiece in half an hour. The way they managed it must have been, according to Gallatin, thus: each had \$5 in specie; one gave the other his note on demand for \$5, and took from him his \$5 in specie. Thus one had \$10 in specie and the other had a note on demand for \$5. The one who had \$10 specie contrived to send a servant out of the house to buy two jackets. When the jackets were brought in, the one who held the note, offered to buy one of them for \$5 giving his note payable next day. This offer was accepted. Now the specie was evidently sent off, and two jackets were brought home; and each boy was in debt to the other \$5. Now though nobody in Nantucket or anywhere else would trust these boys, they would trust one another; and having trusted each other already \$5, they had evidently made \$5 apiece! They had brought into activity in the family an additional circulating capital of \$10!! What a national benefit! Is not this the doctrine of Gallatin? He would have us believe, that a country gains an additional wealth of 70 millions, by exchanging 70 millions of specie for 70 millions worth of goods, and allowing Banks to get into debt 70 millions to the public, a part of which public in return gets into debt 70 millions to the Banks. This "swapping" of specie for goods and of private debts for Bank debts, he says, adds 70 millions to the wealth of the country.

The truth is, the paper system causes an exchange of specie for goods, and an exchange of private debts or credit, for bank debts or credit; (for what is debt to one party is credit with the other;) and this exchange adds nothing to the wealth of the country, unless the goods are really wanted more than the specie. The profit realized on the goods causes no additional wealth to the country, unless it is more than would have been realized, under a specie currency, on the specie. This profit made on the goods, would have been realized also under a specie currency, if the goods were really wanted; but under this credit currency, they are imported, not because they are really wanted, but because the depreciated state of the currency has made goods, FOR THE MOMENT ONLY, a better subject of speculation than specie. So that the system merely enables banks to derange commerce and foster speculation, without their suffering. The nation, on the other hand, is taxed in the shape of increased prices, demanded to cover the risk of bad debts, or occasioned by that redundant state of currency, which makes it some one's interest to export specie. While the Banks are safe, the nation may tremble to think of the periodical revolutions in business, the "bloodless"

revolutions in property, which the Banks MUST occasion, in order to make it some one's interest to bring the specie back again, to enable them to redeem their current "promises to pay." But to return to the passage—

"If the banking system, founded on the principle of a paper currency, convertible at will into specie, should be adopted, and notes of a very low denomination be excluded, it will be found that the circulation would consist of about 60 millions in bank notes, and 10 millions in specie. But in that case the banks, in order to sustain specie payments, must on an average, have in their vaults about 20 millions in specie. There have been, therefore, on that principle only 40 millions of dollars saved and added to the productive CAPITAL of the country."

That is to say, if a country wants 70 millions currency, on an average, the banks force it to receive 80 millions,—60 millions in bank debts, and 20 millions in specie, to redeem the debts. Here there is a multiplication of the currency, 10 millions beyond the amount in value wanted, which, he says, is a saving of 40 millions, and an addition of 40 millions to the CAPITAL of the country. He contradicts this assertion, page 23—

"The multiplication of the currency beyond the amount in value wanted, CAN HAVE NO OTHER EFFECT than that of DEPRECIATING ITS NOMINAL VALUE, and has NONE on the rate of interest, which depends NOT on the amount of currency, but on the PROPORTION between the supply of capital which may be loaned, and the demand for that capital."

Again, same page—

"The increase of paper, beyond the amount of the valuable sign of which it takes the place, neither adds nor produces any wealth."

On the contrary, it depreciates the value of the currency. How, then, can the substitution of 60 millions bank debts, and 20 millions specie, for 70 millions specie, add 40 millions wealth to a country which only wants 70 millions currency? We are clear that it merely enables banks to control trade and the credit of individuals.

EQUAL LAWS TO SECURE TO ALL EQUAL RIGHTS.

The License Law appears to be producing much excitement throughout the State. The passage of the new act, instructing the Selectmen to license or not, as they may be directed by a majority of the voters in the different towns, will create violent contests. The friends of Temperance, in our opinion, were as numerous and sincere before the establishment of the societies who arrogate to themselves all the merit of the reform effected, as they are now.

A strong feeling was perceptible in the community some years ago to discourage the use of alcohol in every shape—to aid this feeling was the wish of every good member of society—certain gentlemen, perceiving the existence of this sentiment, immediately stepped forward as its guardians and directors—the precipitate and violent action which they urged, in order to distinguish themselves, has had a tendency to retard the accomplishment of the end so much desired—their effort to render a lawful business a penal offence, and the bitter and denunciatory terms of reproach applied to all who did not readily assent to the wisdom of their conduct, has presented a new issue—and the question now is, not Temperance or Intemperance, but Force or Persuasion—whether those who do not approve of the measures pursued by a certain class of men to effect an object which nearly all admit is desirable, shall be compelled to yield to what they condemn, or allowed the liberty of acting according to their own sense of propriety? It must be apparent to every dispassionate man, that violence will prove as fatal to the peace and interest of society as alcohol, and that the only way to avoid the first and banish the latter, is to use reason, not force. That the State possesses the power to prohibit the vending of what the General Government suffers to be imported, is denied by those far more competent to judge upon the subject than ourselves—and it is confidently believed that any man has a right to sell, in any quantity, what the government allows him to import, and upon which it receives a duty. But this is a question which we do not wish to see presented for a judicial decision—we would rely upon public opinion, a power stronger than the law, to prevent the use of intoxicating drinks—it has already done much, and will accomplish more, if the indiscreet and forth-putting advocates of Temperance do not produce a re-action in public feeling by their own vindictive intolerance.

At a late Town Meeting in Worcester, the question of instructing the Selectmen to withhold licenses, was decided in the affirmative by a vote of 325 to 272.—Three of the Selectmen were in favor of granting licenses—they offered the Innholders what is called a Temperance license, which was refused by all save one. This act produced a great deal of acrimonious feeling—several meetings, we understand, have been held, and among other resolutions adopted, is one in which all the Taverners, except one, agree to close their houses on the first day of April; another expresses a determination on the part of those in favor of granting licenses, to have no communication whatever, or deal with any man who has opposed their enjoying, what they consider, their natural rights.

The Washington Globe cautions the Mercantile public, and the local Banks, against extending their business too far. The United States Bank has increased the aggregate of its loan three millions of Dollars a month for the last four months, and is still spreading sails. It is evidently expanding for the purpose of making another panic in 1836 to operate upon the new Congress next December, and upon the Presidential Election to take place in 1836. The monster is spreading snares for its victims, but the public are cautioned to beware of the traps.

The Editor of the Atlas says we must leave off our new frock coat—not so very new, Major, for we bought it with that ten dollar bill we won from you on the Maine election, last September, and if you had been as prompt in paying your other bets, we should have had a new hat to go with it. "Will you take another, or are you bursted?"

Mr Kendall's Concert, at the Masonic Temple this evening, will undoubtedly be one of the best musical entertainments presented to the public during the season. The Tremont Orchestra, combined with the most distinguished talent in the city, will aid him on the occasion. His bill displays a choice selection of the most popular music, and his own skill, with the assistance he announces, present a certainty of its perfect execution.

For the Boston Morning Post.

Mr. Editor—After the reports prepared by the Democrats in Gloucester, Lowell, Northampton, and other "small villages," it is not at all surprising that your Editorial brethren should be so sensitive at the dish just served up in Charlestown. Truly if things go thus, we may well exclaim, "We are in the midst of a revolution."

Those who are knowing to facts, are well aware that the election just over, was regarded as of prime importance by the Whigs of Charlestown. To carry it, they left no stone unturned. The "ruffled shirt" gentry, as usual, bestirred themselves greatly on this occasion—the old Federalists, as usual, were out in full concert with their "republican" allies—the worthy Doctor, as usual, regaled his "fellow citizens" with his customary speeches, which fell upon his auditors like a thrice told tale upon the dull ears of a drowsy man. But it was all of no avail. The Democrats went calmly forward, and in harmony and union found strength and victory.

At the first caucus of the Whigs, a young sprout of the party, with more zeal than wisdom, moved that none be nominated by the committee but "stern and uncompromising Whigs." This, however, the old and experienced had not the honesty to avow; THEY could only practice it. The "deceitful" committee went the entire—they guarded strongly against "Jackson heresy"—they made clean work from the Selectmen, to the Surveyors of High Ways; and the nomination thus made, was nearly unanimously accepted at the second grand caucus of the Whigs. No doubting but that they held the staff in their own hands, they became fully persuaded in their own minds, that the Democrats or Workingmen, should have no part or lot in the government of the town.

Thus confident of victory, and glaze in spirits, they commenced operations in Town Meeting by trying what may be termed a "Whig" trick. It has been long customary to vote for every board of Town Officers separately. But the Whigs, in order to accommodate those of their "silk stocking gentry" who could not afford, like the honest mechanic, to take one day from their business, to devote to the exercise of their rights, endeavored to have all the officers of the Town voted for on one ticket. Thus they calculated to overwhelm the Democrats and Workingmen together at one fell swoop! But in this they reckoned without their host. The people liked this new Whig practice no better than the modern Whig principle. It was promptly voted down; the Democrats went to work as their father's did before them, and carried their entire ticket. They elected every board at the first balloting. The Whigs were Waterloo'd, and by sundown, Mr. Editor, they were rowed to the head of the celebrated Salt River, high and dry.

The story that the Whigs had no chance to vote is as false as the accusation that they cared little for the election is unfounded. At the commencement of the meeting in the afternoon, three of the Selectmen elect, declined serving, and it was voted to fill the vacancies at five o'clock. And here the Whigs had the advantage; for the Democrats had to hold a caucus, make new nominations and print the votes; while the Whigs could use their old stock. The Whigs, sir, tried, and tried hard to carry the vote. They had their "rallying" committee in sleighs all over town; they literally dragged men to the polls, like sheep to the slaughter. The Bank salary men and merchants from Boston—those who were so cruelly prevented from voting in the morning—they too "came to the rescue." Now mark the result! Though over a hundred more votes were cast, than at any previous time during the day, the Democrats elected their men by near a hundred majority.

This victory is entirely owing to the cordial union of the Democrats and Workingmen. Let this union be preserved; and let no root of bitterness spring up to disunite those whose interests and objects are the same. Acting thus in concert, success at the next election is almost certain. A CHARLESTOWN DEMOCRAT.

Caution.—We advise the Whigs to take a warning from the fate which usually attends those who interfere in family quarrels, and let us alone—for just as sure as they put their noses inside of our doors, they will be pinched.

The Charleston, S. C. Mercury speaks of Mr Cooper's recent personation of Damon in that city, as equal to any of his previous efforts. The house was crammed at his benefit.

The Rhode Island Federalists have nominated Mr George Engs, of Newport, for Lieut. Governor. Is he any relation to the Siamese Twins, Chang and Eng?

Mr and Mrs Barnes, and their daughter are giving dramatic entertainments at Augusta, Geo.

Rumor says the "Suppressed Journal" has been published in two volumes.

We commend to our readers' attention, Willis's Letter upon the First Page of this paper.

A Reply from Mr Vans' Counsel, to Mr Gardiner's advertisements, will be found on the First Page.

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Friday, March 27.—In the House, a tedious and uninteresting discussion arose on a motion to reconsider a vote passed yesterday, whereby the House refused to pass the bill concerning the impounding of cattle. The motion was ultimately rejected.

Petition of the Mayor and Aldermen of the city of Boston to be reimbursed for money paid to the trustees of the State Lunatic Hospital, for the support of State paupers—referred.

At 11 o'clock the two Houses met in convention for the choice of a Senator from Suffolk district, in place of the Hon. B. T. Pickman, deceased. The result of the election was as follows:—

Whole number of votes,	420
Necessary to a choice,	211
Jacob Hall had	317
John W. James,	103

Mr Hall was then declared duly elected, and the Senate retired.

The discussion on the bill for abolishing Capital Punishment, was then resumed, and continued without taking any question, till the House adjourned.

In the Senate, Mr. Mann, for the Committee, reported sundry orders and special joint rules, on the subject of the Revised Statutes, which were severally adopted, and sent down.

The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the report on the Warren Bridge, and pending a discussion thereon without taking any question, the Senate adjourned.

POLICE COURT.

Prosecution of the Keeper of an Intelligence Office.—William Lewis, keeper of the "Strangers and Citizens' Intelligence Office," after obtaining two postponements, was yesterday afternoon arraigned, to answer to three complaints, for fraudulently obtaining money, from applicants for situations, by knowingly directing them to persons, who were not in want of "help." The complaints were made by Benjamin Pollard, the City Marshal, and John Pickering, Esq. the City Solicitor, appeared as counsel in behalf of the prosecution; and John C. Park, Esq. for Mr. Lewis. The first case was that of Florence Collins, who paid a dollar, and was referred to different places without success, the persons referred to denying that they had ever authorized Mr. Lewis to send them persons to hire. Among others to whom Collins was referred, was Wm. F. Homer, 33 Union street, who, having been rather annoyed by such applications during the week, took the trouble to investigate the matter, and finally laid it before the Mayor and Aldermen, and from that circumstance the present prosecution originated.

Mr Park did not deny the principal facts; but proposed to rest his defence upon the ground, that Mr Lewis had employed runners to find out who were in want of assistance, and that he had acted, bona fide, upon their information, and, if any deception had been practised anywhere, it was done by these runners. This proposition was met by Mr Pickering, with whom the Court concurred, by the allegation, that it would be perfectly easy for the keeper of an intelligence office and his runners to combine together, and perpetrate the fraud complained of; and that it would be for Mr Lewis to show that he had been imposed on. In the present case, it was proved by Mr Lewis's clerk, that a boy, about 15, name not known, communicated the fact, that Mr Homer wanted a store-man. The Court in reference to this testimony, remarked, that the defendant's relying on such information was merely trifling, and could not be for a moment regarded as a fulfilment of the implied contract, in consideration of which the dollar had been paid; and therefore such testimony could have but little or no weight on the mind of the Court. Upon this intimation, Mr Park declined introducing any more witnesses; and his honor decided—"As the case now stands, I cannot doubt, that it is my duty to bind the defendant over to answer to the proper tribunal."—Bonds \$200.

In the case of Sullivan Balkum, 13 years, he obtained a situation from one of the persons referred to, although the defendant had not been authorized to send him any one; and therefore the defendant was discharged on the complaint.

The third case was that of Dennison Holden, 16 years old, who paid 50 cents. The witnesses were himself and the persons to whom he was referred to—all gentlemen in business—and denying that they had ever authorized the defendant to send them help. In consequence of the decision of the Court, in the first case, Mr Park offered no defence, and the defendant was ordered to recognize in the further sum of \$100. When fixing the bonds, his honor observed, that there might still exist a good defence, but that the Police Court was not a competent tribunal to decide upon the final guilt or innocence of the defendant.

Thomas Daniels, was arrested by Constable Clapp, for stealing a great coat and hat, from the entry of a house in Essex street. Though seen coming out of the house with it, he stoutly denied that he stole it. "I would scorn to steal the murther of a fowerpence for the sake o' things, but its now these three days, that I've been discharged from the House of Correction, and as my being there was a bad recommendation, I could not get a morsel of honest imployment, and niver the taste of a male of victuals have I seen for the whole time; and so you see I just took the garment, to pawn, and get meself something to ate for it." The complainants heart might have been melted by Daniels tale of a craving appetite, if there had not been "a mitten on his tongue," which proved that he found no difficulty in getting corned, if he could not bread.—Committed for trial at the Municipal Court.

Sally Freelee, made altogether too free with the ardent, and on such occasions also made too free with her neighbors; and carried her freedom to such an extent, that her landlord warned her out of her room; but as she had some reason to suppose, like Sir Jonah Barrington's aunt, that if she lost her "keep," she might find it difficult to get another, she resolved not to take the warning. She succeeded in maintaining possession, till the landlord found a tenant courageous enough to attempt to take forcible possession of her room. He did attempt it, and that was all; for she met him at the threshold, and broke her last remaining chair into fragments over his head, and bent the handle of her fire-shovel by a blow she gave him on the shoulder. Of these facts, the broken implements of her wrath, and Sporan's cracked crown, bore witness to the court.—Ten days in the common jail.

Braided Rat Tails.—A few days since at Darien N. Y., a cluster of 11 rats were found in a stable, with their tails braided together in such a manner as to forbid the idea of their ever extricating themselves. Ten of the rats were alive; they had nearly consumed the eleventh! The ends of the tails that stuck out from a half to one inch through the braiding, had perished, while the remainder was perfectly sound.—Commercial Ad.

Latest from Louisville.—"If the senior of the Journal is in want of a 'purse,' he can easily find materials attached to his own person, for its manufacture.—The ears of asses are longer than those of 'sows'; and as our neighbor is anxious to possess a 'long purse,' one of his own 'auricles' will answer the purpose exactly."

Fall of a House.—A three story brick building, at Buffalo, the roof of which had just the day before been completed, fell to the ground on Sunday week, with a great crash. Luckily there was nobody there to be hurt by it.

Bold Language.—A political essayist in the London Weekly Despatch, puts over his lucubrations the following caption:—"To Sir Robert Peel, the Impostor."

Naval.—The U. S. ship St. Louis, Commander McCawley, arrived at Pensacola on the 1st inst. from a cruise in the Gulf and Bay of Mexico—officers and crew all well.

The Albany Argus of Tuesday says,—"The river opposite this city is nearly free from floating ice, and the warmth of the weather yesterday promised a speedy opening of the navigation."

Lapham, who passed a note of his own forging upon the Ware Bank a few weeks since, was lodged in jail in this town over the Sabbath, while on his way to Northampton.—Springfield Whig.

The Winter.—It is generally conceded that the present winter, taken altogether, has been the coldest and most disagreeable known in the United States during the present century.

An investigation of Lient. Lane's conduct, in attacking a member of congress, it appears has resulted favorably in his behalf. He has been ordered to duty.

The Girard Bank in Philadelphia has given one hundred dollars in aid of the association for the relief of disabled firemen.

Pennsylvania Canals.—The Harrisburg Chronicle of 12th inst. says,—"The canal is filled with water, and navigation has commenced."

The trade of Apalachicola is now 29,000 bales of cotton exported the last year, and the first two months of this alone it is 30,000 bales.

A man was recently found frozen dead in the South Mountain, near Pittsburg, with all the upper part of his body eaten off by wild animals.

Her majesty, Queen Adelaide, has this year, from a fellow feeling, increased her subscription to the lying-in hospital to 20 guineas.

The Premier, Sir Robert Peel, is wittily said to present the phenomenon of a man advancing in years, rapidly approaching a minority.

The nett gain to the Baptist Congregations the past year is computed at 60,000.

THE STEAMBOAT MAIL.

was in at 5 o'clock yesterday.—No News.

THE FOLLOWING was written for the Boston Courier, in consequence of a very long article which appeared in that paper, and which is calculated to mislead the public in regard to matters of great importance. The author inserts it, unless I would pay for it as an advertisement, I am compelled to give it to the public through the medium of other columns.

Mr Editor—I noticed in your paper of the 17th inst, a communication, headed "The Thompsonian System," and addressed to "William Hilliard, Esq." In the communication the writer carries the idea in the singular number, as though "the Infirmary of Dr Jesse Thompson" was the only Thompsonian Infirmary "in Boston," and that "Dr Jesse Thompson" was the only Thompsonian practitioner known here. There is no such system as the "Thompsonian system" of practice—nor is there any man by the name of Thompson who has any claim to such a system as the discoverer thereof. It is the Thompsonian system as discovered by Dr Samuel Thompson, (not "Thompson"), who is the only man deserving credit as the discoverer of this system. I believe there were four Thompsonian infirmaries in successful operation in this city last season—of which Dr Benj. Thompson's was one, of which Dr Jesse Thompson, his brother, is now his successor in practice. But it is a fact which ought no longer to be concealed from the public, that, for causes known to Dr Jesse Thompson, (and which need not here be stated,) his agency was revoked last year—together with that of Mr John W. Weber, his partner at that time. A new agency has been offered him (Mr Weber does not wish for one) but he, not seeing fit to comply with the terms, has not received it; of course, he has now no authority to practice as a Thompsonian, or to sell any Thompsonian medicine, or to use the name of his family—and all the sub-agents he has made, if any—their agencies are dead of course. It is with much regret that I state these facts—but injustice to the public as well as to Dr Samuel Thompson, compels me to do it.

ANDREW WATKINS,
Proprietor of the Harvard street Infirmary,
and Agent of Dr Samuel Thompson.

GERMAN CHARITABLE SOCIETY.—The second meeting of the German Charitable Society, took place on Saturday, the 21st of March. Professor Follen, of Cambridge, was chosen Chairman, and Mr Bokum, of Boston, Secretary.

The committee chosen at the first meeting then laid the Statutes, which they had prepared, before the society. After several amendments had been proposed, the Constitution was put to vote, and unanimously adopted.

The remaining order of the evening was occupied in signing the Constitution and in making voluntary subscriptions.

Copies of the Constitution in German and in English, have been placed at the house of Mr Pfaff, and at the store of Mr Math Kramer, Cornhill, where the German residents of Boston and its vicinity, as well as the descendants and the friends of Germans, may sign their names.

At the next meeting (to be held on the evening of Saturday March 28, at 8 o'clock, at the house of Mr Pfaff, No 162 Washington street) the officers of the Society will be elected.

NOTICE.—An adjourned public meeting will be held at the New Jerusalem Church, Tremont street, Monday the 30th inst, at half past 7 o'clock, P. M. to continue the discussion of the question—

"Are all wars (even those of defence) inconsistent with the Gospel?"

Ladies and gentlemen are respectfully invited to attend. By order, J. P. BLANCHARD, Sec. M. P. S. pro tem.

ADDRESS BY MR CHRISTOPHER DUNKIN.—On Sabbath Evening, at 7 o'clock, at the Essex street Church, an address on Temperance will be delivered by Mr C. Dunkin, of Harvard University. J. G. STEVENSON, Secretary of the Council of the Mass. Temperance Society.

BOSTON SOCIETY FOR THE DIFFUSION OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.—The Annual Meeting of the Society will be held at the Exchange Coffee House, on Friday Evening, April 3d, at 7 o'clock. WM. GRAY, Rec. Sec'y, copist.

March 25, 1835.

DISTRICT NUMBER NINE.

The Democratic Republicans friendly to the National Administration in the several towns composing this District, are respectfully requested to elect Delegates to attend a Convention to be held at Johnson's Tavern, in Medfield, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of April next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., for the purpose of electing a suitable person to attend the Convention to be held at Baltimore, in May next, for the purpose of selecting candidates to be supported for President and Vice President of the United States, agreeably to the request of the State Committee. A general and punctual attendance is requested.

By order of the District Committee. March 26th, 1835.

DISTRICT NUMBER TWELVE.

The Democratic Citizens of District No. 12, are requested to assemble at Old Colony Hall, Plymouth, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of electing a delegate to represent said District, at the Democratic National Convention to be held at Baltimore in May next.

By direction of the District Committee. Plymouth, March 26, 1835.

MIDDLESEX DISTRICT.

The Democratic Republicans of the several towns in the Middlesex Congressional District are requested to choose as many Delegates as they are entitled to Representatives, to meet in Convention at the Monument House in Lexington, on the 10th of April next, at 11 o'clock A. M. for the purpose of choosing a Delegate to attend the National Convention for nominating candidates for President and Vice President of the United States.

Delegates chosen will please bring with them credentials.

By order of the County Committee, of the Democratic Republican Party.

MARRIED.

In this city, on Thursday evening, by Rev Mr Taylor, in Grant to Mary Merrill, both of Kennebunk. In Dedham, Mr Joseph Wilson to Miss Susan Brown, of Wrentham. In Salem, Wm Lund to Lydia Barrett.

DIED.

In this city, on Monday last, Mary, widow of the late Jonathan Davis, 61.

In this city, on Thursday evening last, after a very distressing sickness of several months, which he has borne with Christian fortitude, James C. R. Bangs, 43. Funeral to-morrow afternoon after Divine service, at No 15 South street.

In York, Me, on the evening of the 22d inst, at the residence of his mother, after a protracted illness of many months, Andrew L. Emerson Esq, formerly Mayor of the City of Portland, 29.

In Rangoon, Sumatra, Nathaniel Webb, of Salem.

At sea, lost from ship Corvo, on her passage to Fombay, Edward C. Phillips, of Salem, 22.

AUCTION SALES.

BY F. M. BAKER,
[OF THE LATE FIRM OF BAKER AND ALEXANDER.]
Office No 46 Washington street.


This Evening, at office.
A variety of Books in the various departments of English
Literature. Likewise blank books—paper—quills—lead pencils
—ink—blacking—straps &c &c.
Also—ready made clothing—dry goods—hardware—fancy
articles &c &c.

BY M. BYRNE.
Office No 15 Water street,

This Day, at 12 o'clock.
—Unavoidably postponed from Monday—
The property of a gentleman living in Northup street, the property of a
gentleman living in Northup street, consisting of beds—
steads—blankets—bureau—tables—chairs—crochery and glass

BY LORING NEWCOMB,
Office Nos 27 & 29 Exchange street.
CLOTHING, &c.
This Day, at 9½ o'clock, at office,
A good assortment of new and second hand clothing—con-
sisting of coats—pants—vests—surtouts—cloaks—shirts—boot-
—shoes—hats &c, &c.

One bureau—one sofa—one leather bed—six chairs.
—At 124, o'clock—
Two carpenters benches—lot of old lumber—lot of carpenter tools, &c.

On Wednesday, at 11 o'clock, at Liverpool wharf,
The good scholar Messenger, 58 tons; well found, having a fine chain cable—a fast sailer—suitable for the

For further particulars apply to Mr JOSEPH BURBIER a the head of Hayward's wharf, or at the auction.

BY DANIEL HERSEY,
Office No 29 Exchange street.

GROCERIES, &c.
This Day, at 10 o'clock, at No 103 Broad street,
I shall sell a small stock of groceries including the shop fu

Also—1 bureau—bedsteads—tables—chairs—looking glass—
crockery and glass ware—kitchen furniture and other article

ADMINISTRATRIX'S SALE.

On Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, at No 10 Leverett street,
I shall sell the remaining stock of groceries—among which
is 1 brl cherry juice—oil cask wine—do whiskey—limes—sho-

Also—tubs hard—cheese—pipes prime elder—hdds vinegar
bushels potatoes &c.

By order of the Administratrix

CARPENTERS & BAKERS ATTEND.

On Thursday next, at 12 o'clock, on the premises,
I shall sell the materials of five wooden buildings—exce
the brick and stone—situated at the corner of Ann and Elm

stone streets, z-1 three story building, timbers sound, can be removed with little expense—2 two story buildings—sixteen foot do—1 ten foot do, with sheds and outbuildings attached to the same—the windows and doors in each building will be sold in separate lots.

Conditions—25 per cent at the time of sale, and the balance previous to removing the buildings—to be removed within ten days.

BY J. M. ALLEN,
Corner of Milk and Congress street

FURNITURE.

This Day, at 9 o'clock, at office,
A variety of household furniture—crockery and glass ware
lot of books—portfolio—prints—framed do—portfolio of do
large press for a bookbinder.

IRISH LINENS.

his Day, at 10 o'clock, at office,
8 ps and 20 half ps superfine 4 4 Irish linens, of super-
latic and bleach d--will be sold without reserve, in sin-
pieces or otherwise, to suit purchasers.

TO SPORTSMEN.
This Day, at 11 o'clock, at office,
2 first rate stub and twist double barrell'd French cock
pieces, patent chambers--and of high cost and value--the

Also—gunning apparatus.
A single barrel steel and twist French fowling piece.
Several other fowling pieces, various descriptions—a game rifle.
Also—a pr of goats—have been trained to harness—a v trained pointer slut.

GOLD & SILVER WATCHES,
This Day, at 11 $\frac{1}{2}$ o'clock, at office.

1 lady's enamelled gold Lepine watch, Jewelled and h
 finish—2 heavy fine gold cased enamelled back ladies watch
 of high cost and very superior—3 superior silver Lepines
 fine gold Lepine watch, 4 holes jewelled, regular cased
 warranted first rate time keeper.

Also—12 German silver double case watches—12 Bonto
 Smith do 100 new French watches—about 20 second h
 watches.

Also—a valuable gold lever watch, with white dial, ch

Also, a first rate genuine Robt Roskell patent lever watch, warranted—1 do full jewelled do, with arch on escape wheel, of very high cost, and warranted for time.
1 4 holes jewelled gold L'Epine watch.
1 first rate lady's gold watch.
Also, 6 second hand gold watches.

DRY GOODS.
On Tuesday, at 3 o'clock at office

A general assortment of prime seasonable dry goods.
Particulars hereafter.

STOCK OF A TAILOR.
On Tuesday, at 10 o'clock, at office,
Part of the stock of a merchant tailor—comprising ele
brown, dark green, blue, black, dress frock coats, mo
which are of large size and custom made—blue, black, bro
olive and slate colored cassimere and cloth pantaloons—s

linens—bosoms and dummies—broads—black cravats—
neck stock—silk flag handkerchiefs—twists—gilt coat buttons—
shirt do—hosiery—gloves, &c.

☐ The coats and pantaloons may be examined the afternoon previous to sale.

FURNITURE OF A TAVERN.
On Wednesday, at 9 o'clock, at the Coffee House, corner of Milk and Dickinson sts.

Most of the furniture of the house.
Particulars on Monday.

VALUABLE BOOKS.
On Thursday, at 9½ o'clock, at office.
A valuable collection of standard miscellaneous works
including a private library.
Particulars hereafter.
Catalogues may be had on Wednesday.

BY J. L. CUNNINGHAM,
Office corner of Federal and Milk str

FURNITURE &c.

This Day, at 9½ o'clock, at office.

A variety of good furniture—among which are Kidde
ster and other carpets—mahogany and other tables—bra

sets—looking glasses—lancy and common chair—glass
crochery ware—large case of draws for a store—bed to
beds—bedding—entry lamp—a variety of kitchen furniture
—At 11½ o'clock—
A handsome mahogany sideboard, made in fashionable
and inlaid with mirrors.
—At 12 o'clock—
A Pianoforte—an ebony Flute with 8 silver keys.
Also—a quantity of new clothing and other articles.

**ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
HORSE AND CHAISE.**

This Day, at 4 before 1 o'clock, in Liberty square
The following property belonging to the estate of the
John Kenrick, esq, deceased, and sold by order of the ad-
ministrator—
A second hand chaise and harness, in good order—
tridle and martingale—2 buffalo robes.

CHOICE GRAPE VINES &c.
This Day, at 4 o'clock, P. M.
 —Postponed from yesterday on account of the weather.
 At the garden formerly owned by Joseph Coolidge, Esq.,
 down street,
 From 100 to 200 Grape Vines, mostly sweet water, of
 superior quality—Shrubbery &c. &c.
 Also—about 500 feet of Trellising in good order.

On Tuesday, at 11 o'clock, at office,
An invoice of French Pear and Peach Trees, just im-
ported from Paris in the ship Louvre, comprising a variety of
and first rate fruit trees—there are
100 Pear trees of twelve different kinds—among the
chessé d'Angouleme—Beurre Bose—Beurre Diel &c &c.
200 Quince stocks for pears,
20 Almond stocks, 20 Plum do—for peaches,
all planted, with the

Also—a quantity of Grape Vines—comprising black, burgundy—white and red Chasselas—grizzly Muscat—Concord &c.

Catalogues will be printed and may be had at the Station Room on the day before the sale.

NEW CARPETINGS.—BALLARD & PRING, 163 Washington street, have just received by the late season a very handsome assortment of Carpets.

INGS—consists of Brussels, Three-Ply, Superfine, and Kidderminster, Carpetings, Stair Carpetings, and an extensive variety of Hearth Rugs of all kinds. **Sawis3w**

conveniences. The estate will be sold low, with liberal
modifications as to payment.
A large and convenient House opposite the Washing